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rare few brands plucked from the burning who are elected to a graduate career.

But the volume is more than a textbook in the pedagogical sense. It is an interpretation of a system of thought which comparatively few people have had the enterprise to master in its original form. It ought to influence many readers to correct their mistake of omitting to find out what Ward has been teaching for a quarter-century. Even those who have studied Ward's books from the beginning will find ample reason for acknowledging the service which Professor Dealey has rendered both as editor and commentator.

Between adoption of the elective system, and rejection of the old-fashioned "mental and moral philosophy," which until recently served at all events to give a certain coherence to the college course, the colleges have gone farther than most of them are aware toward forfeiting one of their chief claims to respect. They are putting students off with a list of uncorrelated courses instead of giving them a unified view of life. The stronger the college, the greater the probability that the proposition is literally true. If the average student of the larger colleges has at graduation a definite conception of his relation to society, it is very seldom traceable to the direct influence of the college. The opposite was once the case, and doubtless will be again. A college course that leaves the knowledge imparted in a state of uncorrelated chaos is lamentably defective. The only thinkable substitute, in the near future, for the speculative philosophy which used to shape the general world-view taught in American colleges must be some version of sociology. Whether the merits of the sociologists in particular, or the logic of events in general, will most directly fulfil this prophecy, we need not predict. In either case, such books as this will play an important part in preparing the way for a needed reform in college programs.

ALBION W. SMALL.

Jugendfürsorge und Strafrecht in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika: Ein Beitrag zur Erziehungspolitik unserer Zeit.

Von J. M. BAEMREITHER. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot, 1905. Pp. lxviii + 305.

The author is already well known in the English-speaking world and has taken pains to study the problems of the social care of youthful citizens in all civilized states. The introduction is devoted to a

comparison of methods in France, England, Germany, Austria, and America. While this part is brief, it gives the essential and characteristic elements in the new legislative and philanthropic movements of those countries, and furnishes the perspective for the special study of educational philanthropy in the Union. The course of thought deserves the attention of American students and practical administrators, for the author's warm sympathy and intelligent appreciation of our achievements have not prevented his making critical observations and offering warnings which we can profitably consider.

The people of the United States vary much, not only as individuals, but also as groups; and yet they have a sense of unity and many common characteristics, economic interests, laws, customs, and impulses. Everywhere there is united with vast industrial energy an enthusiasm for education.

The description of methods begins with a chapter on our voluntary associations for preserving the morality of imperiled children and youth: the Children's Aid Societies founded or inspired by Charles Loring Bruce; the societies for the prevention of cruelty to children; Girard College; the Catholic Protectors of New York; and the laws which have been enacted for the benefit of their activities.

The author then passes to the systems of care administered by several states, and he describes the systems of Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, and Michigan as types of varying methods with one common ideal. These accounts of the treatment of children lay the foundation for a discussion of the methods of dealing with delinquent youth. The institutions especially studied by the author were the Lyman School in Massachusetts, the House of Refuge in New York, the Rochester School, Glens Mills in Pennsylvania, Whittier in California. In all these forms of action there are certain common principles: that education must be substituted for punishment; that transformation of character is the decisive consideration; that courts cannot carry out an educational policy without a system of probation and the aid of competent probation officers; that police supervision is fatal; that the court must take time for the fruition of the educative process, and must employ the "indeterminate sentence" in order to make sure that its reformatory work is thoroughly done; and that the judge must be given large freedom in adapting his measures to his purpose according to the needs of the individual.

It is when the author comes to persons in later youth and early

manhood that he finds the American ideas of reformatory treatment clash with the ancient legal notions of Europe, and we can easily imagine that the conservative jurists of his own land will give him uneasy hours, if he is very sensitive to criticism. First of all he tells them roundly that they are in the habit of misrepresenting the American idea; that they falsely picture our reformatories as luxurious abodes of criminals made attractive by sentimentalism and blind philanthropy. In clear, vivid outline Baemreither sets forth the pioneer conceptions of Edward Livingstone, Z. R. Brockway, and the leaders of reform in Massachusetts and elsewhere, as E. C. Wines, Dwight, and Sanborn. Selecting Concord and Elmira reformatories as typical institutions, the author describes, praises, and critically estimates the procedure employed in the practical working of the "indeterminate sentence."

A valuable chapter is devoted to the meaning and method of "probation" under friendly supervision, which is rightly regarded as an essential factor in the successful administration of the educational principle in dealing with offenders. Young men cannot be trained for liberty while confined in prison and constrained by military drill; and yet they cannot be trusted to live in society without some degree of direction and counsel, supported by the authority of the court.

Another chapter is devoted to the juvenile court, its law, procedure, administration, and results. On this last point a note of general criticism is gently introduced: "The Americans are fond of showing off statistics, especially if the figures are large, and they repeat them very many times; but they take less pains to test them and sift the results. All this belongs to the American optimism, but it renders it difficult to secure unbiased conclusions." The work concludes with discussions of the union of science and practice, and an analysis of the law of domestic relations. "Science, public administration, and private enterprise are united in spirit and practice, work together, learn from each other, and so increase the store of experience and knowledge. The teachers of science in colleges and universities draw from the experiments of practical men, but they in return enrich the ideas of the workers and keep the members of boards, the directors of institutions, and the laborers in fields of private philanthropy from the danger of falling into routine." Very interesting observations are made on the practical applications of psychology in the study of motives which influence juvenile offenders

both for evil and good. "Science is made democratic; practice is elevated." Altogether this book of Dr. Baemreither is full of interest as a criticism of American ideals and a special study of one important field of social effort.

C. R. HENDERSON.

Loi sur la protection de la santé publique (Loi du 15 Février 1902), travaux législatifs, guide pratique est commentaire.
Par PAUL STRAUSS, Sénateur de la Seine, et ALFRED FILLASSIER, Docteur en Droit. Deuxième édition revue et très augmentée. Paris: Jules Rousset, 1905. Pp. 504.

The law which went into effect on February 15, 1903, is the present expression of the conclusion reached by the administrative genius of a great nation after more than a century of experiments in all directions. The philosophy of the law is summarized by the authors in the introduction. It is the purpose of the code to secure the establishment of sanitary regulations in every commune in the country; to introduce regulations looking to the prevention of disease and securing conditions of health; to provide for exceptional measures in times of epidemics; the protection of sources of water supply; the regulation of buildings in the interest of health.

An important step in advance, marked by the usual increase of central administrative control, is the transfer of authority over unhealthy dwellings from local commissions to commissions of districts, whose members are nearly all appointed by the prefect. The consulting committee of public hygiene in France is given considerable control over drinking-water in certain situations. The state, the departments, and the communes share the necessary expenses.

The details of the law and of the administrative regulations issued to give it full effect offer valuable suggestions for our boards of health and legislators who are beginning to meet the problems of city residence and more compact rural population. The topics of the law indicate the scope of the discussion: sanitary regulations of communes; models of sanitary codes for cities and towns; public ways; houses and lodgings; management of contagious diseases; vaccination; disinfection; care of drinking-water; construction of buildings; organization of local and general administrative bodies; and penal sanctions of the law. The name of Senator Strauss gives to the volume the authority of one of the principal leaders of philan-